Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1657.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Marshal's Sales.

ted States. }
nsylvania District. } ss.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias iſſued out of the Diſtrict Court of the United States for the Penn- Diſtrict, to me directed will be expoſed to Sale, on Tueſday the ſecond day of next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, Merchant's Coffee Houſe in Second ſtreet, in of Philadelphia, the following tracts and par- vacant and unimproved lands ſituated in the of Bedford in the State of Pennſylvania—to one tract of land called Rush Bottom, ſituated waters of Licking creek, in Belfaſt townſhip me county, bounded by lands of Jacob Bore- William Delhong, Ralph Brooks and others, ining three hundred and ninety-one acres, and, hundred and thirty two perches and the uſual al- ances.

One tract called Newland, ſituated in Belfaſt town- in the ſame county, bounded by lands of George Moncl Diſchangs, Neas William Diſchang, ſle and others, containing four hundred and acres and three quarters, and the uſual allowances.

One tract called Hickory Ridge, ſituated on the of Tonolaway creek, in Belfaſt townſhip in the ſame county, bounded by lands of Elias Rutman, Peter Streights, George Boreman, Moncl Delhongs and others, containing four hundred and forty-four acres and ninety-ſix peaches and allowance, &c.

And one tract called Gold Mine, ſituate on the waters of Tonolaway creek in Belfaſt townſhip, in the ſame county, bounded by lands of William Woods Peter Swartzler, John M'Lett, Jacob Boreman, Thomas Logan and others, containing three hundred and ſeventy acres and fifty-ſix perches and allowance, &c.

The foregoing tracts are all patented, ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Reilly, and to be ſold by

William Nichols, Marſhal.

December 28. dts J.

Marſhal's Sales.

UNITED STATES, }
Pennſylvania Diſtrict, } ſs.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias iſſued out of the diſtrict court of the United States for the Pennſylvania diſtrict, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Tueſday the ſecond day of January next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, the following tracts or parcels of vacant and unimproved LAND, ſituated in the county of Somerſet, late county of Bedford, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, viz.—

A certain tract, ſurveyed in the name of Mary Eaſſeman, containing three hundred & eighty acres and the uſual allowance &c. ſituated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stoney creek townſhip, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Joſeph Kirkbride, John Roads, Charles Reinſhaw, and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of George Campbell, containing four hundred and ten acres and allowance &c. ſituated on the weſt ſide of Alleghany Mountain, on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, formerly Bedford, now Somerſet county, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Joſeph Kirkbrida, Mary Eaſſeman, John Rowſer and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of Benjamin Lodge, containing four hundred and fourteen acres & three quarters & allowance, &c. ſituated on the waters of Clear run, a braneh of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for William Gattack, William Skinner, George Campbell and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of Richard Williams, containing three hundred and ninety-ſeven acres and a half and allowance &c. ſituated on the ſtate road and old road leading from Bedford to Pittſburg, and on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Jacob Stotler, William Gotamy, Samuel Adams and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of William Gattack, containing four hundred and one acres and a half and allowance &c. ſituated on Clear run, a branch of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Robert Williams, William Skinner, Benjamin Lodge and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of Robert Williams, containing four hundred and two acres and a half and allowance &c. ſituated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Jacob Ziglar, Richard Williams, Samuel Adams and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of James Johnſon, containing three hundred and ninety-five acres and allowance &c. ſituated on both ſides of the ſtate road, on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Alexander Johnſon, Joſeph Engle, Conrad Weaver and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of Alexander Johnſon, containing four hundred and five acres and a half and allowance &c. ſituated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for John Lombard, James Johnſon, Joſeph Engle and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of John Johnſon, containing four hundred and eight acres and three quarters and allowance &c. ſituated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Robert Tuckneſs, John Shoemaker, Mathias Baker and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of William Campbell, containing four hundred and ſeventeen acres and a quarter and allowance &c. ſituated adjoining Jones's road, and a on a large run emptying into Laurel-hill creek, otherwiſe called the North Fork of Turkey-foot, in Millford townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Joſeph Barker, Mathias Goſſet, Benjamin Ruſsle and others.

A certain other tract ſurveyed in the name of Betſey Galbreath, containing three hundred & ninety nine acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. ſituated on Roaring run, a ſmall branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for John Driver, Moſes Parker, Joſeph Barker and others.

A certain other tract ſurveyed in the name of Joſeph Barker, containing four hundred and three acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. ſituated on a large run emptying into Laurel Hill creek about a mile above the falls, in Milford townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Mathias Goſſett, William Campbell, Betſey Galbreath and others.

A certain other tract ſurveyed in the name of James Ciſſna, containing four hundred and one acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. ſituated on Jones's Mill run, a branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Robert M'Connel, John Hondall, Benjamin Bankſon and others.

A certain other tract ſurveyed in the name of Mary Galbreath, containing four hundred and one acres and allowance, &c. ſituated on Jones's mill run, a branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Gabriel Heiſter, James Ciſſna, James Campbell and others.

A certain other tract ſurveyed in the name of James Campbell, containing four hundred and twenty three acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. ſituated on the head waters of Shaver's Mill run, and on both ſides of the middle road, part in Milford and part in Somerſet townſhipin the county aforeſaid, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Theodore Memlinger, William Sheaff, John Scott and others.

A certain other tract ſurveyed in the name of John Scott, containing four hundred and three acres and three quarters and allowance, &c. ſituated on the head waters of Shaver's mill run, in Somerſet townſhip and Somerſet county, late Milford townſhip, Bedford county, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for William Sheaff, James Campbell, William Scott and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of William Scott, containing three hundred and eighty-nine acres, and one quarter, and allowance, &c. ſituated on a large run, emptying into Laurel Hill Creek, about a mile above the middle road, in Somerſet townſhip, Somerſet county, late Milford townſhip, Bedford county, and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Iſabella Galbreath, William Coates, Robert Martin, and others.

A certain other tract, ſurveyed in the name of Samuel Hagerman, containing four hundred and thirteen acres and allowance, &c. ſituated on both ſides of the State road on the waters of Stony creek in Stony creek townſhip, formerly Bedford, now Somerſet county and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Samuel Hillegas, Cornelius Barns, Jacob Slotter and others

A certain other tract ſurveyed in the name of Francis Walker, containing three hundred and ninety-two acres and a half and allowance, &c. ſituated on the waters of the North Fork of Turkey Foot, near the line between Milford and Turkey Foot townſhips, Somerſet county late Bedford county and bounded by lands ſurveyed for Jeſſe Brooke, John Brooke, William Beadle and Peter Footman and others.

The foregoing lands are held by warrant of Survey, ſeized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Reilly.

William Nichols, Marſhal.

December 28 dts J.

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store*,
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."

Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

December 29. §

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his reſpects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his houſe, No. 88, Spruce ſtreet, for the purpoſe of tranſacting buſineſs in the line of Commiſſion and Agency, collecting rents and outſtanding claims in any part of the United States. He flatters himſelf, that from his long reſidence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his ſervices will be found worthy the notice of thoſe who may pleaſe to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

11th mo 24 3tawtf

Landing this day,

From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their ſtore to No. 54, *South Front ſtreet*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of

European & Eaſt India Goods,

Many of which are juſt imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

NOW LANDING,
At South-ſtreet Wharf,
The Cargo of the Ship Concord,
Captain Thompſon, from Batavia.

About 300 tons firſt quality Java Coffee (the whole having been ſelected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canaſters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.

Who alſo offers For Sale,
Juſt landed from ſhip Amity, from Jamaica.
200 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

FOR SALE,
By BENJAMIN CLARK,
No. 55, the corner of Cheſnut and Front ſtreets,
A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Alſo*, a general aſſortment of Tools, Eiles and Materials, conſiſting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour braſs pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glaſſes, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, ſtand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

To be Sold,
The time of a Negro Boy,

About fifteen years of age, has ſeven years yet to ſerve; he is an excellent houſe ſervant, active and healthy. Enquire of the Printer.

December 2. dow

A perſon well acquainted with

the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in buſineſs for himſelf and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in poſting books; ſtating unſettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing in French or Engliſh.

A note addreſſed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

november 30. 3awtf

Inſurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors to ſerve for one year, will be held at the company's Office, on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 14. dt8thJ

Office of the Inſurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN conſequence of an application from a number of Proprietors of Stock, made agreeably to the act of incorporation, a general meeting of the Stockholders is particularly requeſted on Wedneſday, the 3d January next, at 11 o'clock, at the Office of the Company

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 26. dt3dJ

Inſurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby informed, that a ſtated meeting of the Company will be held at their office on the ninth day of January next (being the ſecond Tueſday in the month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the enſuing year.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&mto9thJ

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual Election for Officers for the enſuing year, will be held at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, on the ſecond Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

December 7. 2ts m&cwt7J

Pennſylvania Population Company.

THE Shareholders are hereby notified, that an Election of Officers for the enſuing year, will be held at the Company's office, no. 53, north Fourth ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, *Sec'ry.*

December 16 eodt10thJ

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth ſtreet.

December 28. 1w

A Houſe in Burlington for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has a large, convenient two-ſtory brick Houſe, with Stables, Carriage-houſe, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jerſey, which he wiſhes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth ſtreet, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has alſo for Sale,
Lots in Waſhington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 29. eo7t

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
One hunared and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,

Amongſt which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenahs	Tanda Coſſaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

JUST RECEIVED,
(via New-York)
AND NOW OPENING, BY
GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, ſouth Third ſtreet,
An extenſive and general aſſortment of
HABERDASHERY, viz.

Beſt London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worſted Bindings, aſſorted colours
Makenzie's ſuper, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly aſſorted	White Edgings
Liſle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly aſſorted	Black and coloured Chineſe Ribbands
Coloured do.	Satrin and figured do.
Black ſewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twiſt	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated
Black bruſh Feathers	Buttons

And a compleat aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

Freſh Raiſins.

A Small cargo, juſt arrived, and now landing at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, from the ſloop Yarico, capt. Haſkell, conſiſting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and ſacks of ſoft ſhelled Almonds.——Apply to the Maſter on board, or to

Joſ. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §tt

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
At their STORES on Walnut ſtreet Wharf,
Havannah Sugars, white and brown

25 hhds. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Quickſilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogſheads
Sail Canvaſs, aſſorted, No. 1 to 8
8 caſes of Manchester Goods, conſiſting of Dimities, Muſlinets, Ginghams, Thickſetts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, aſſorted
Nails, aſſorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in caſks
A quantity of writing Slates, ſlate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter caſks Gun Powder

They have alſo for SALE or CHARTER,

The ſhip MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good veſſel, and completely fitted.

The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for ſea in a few days.

The whole of the above veſſels to be ſeen at Walnut ſtreet Wharf. § *nov.* 10.

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every ſecond, fourth, and ſixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, ſouth Fifth ſtreet, above Spruce-ſtreet. co2aw

All Perſons

Having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January next enſuing and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are ſolicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Adminiſtratrix.

nov. 29 1797. §

The Subſcriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the ſame having been loſt. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. 36w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and

a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Chocolate and Muſtard,

of a ſuperior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; ſmelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption.

The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.

Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c, for ſale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet,

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

Imported (via New York) on the

ſhip Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at No. 61, Cheſnut ſtreet, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorsns
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muſlins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Penſiaſoes	Chaſla Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Leſſer Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

To Gentlemen who intend ſpending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The ſituation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN conſequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumſtances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Truſtees now inform them, they are ready to iſſue the ſame to thoſe who may apply within ſixty days, at No. 8 Cheſnut Street, and thoſe who do not, will be conſidered as relinquiſhing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d60t

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriſſe Wine
Moloſſes
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogſhead of paint bruſhes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,

Teacher of Vocal and inſtrumental Muſic,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement ſince his reſidence in this city, and reſpectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in conſequence of the requeſt of ſome of his friends, he has opened a Muſical School at his houſe in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unneceſſary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an inſtitution of this kind; he will only ſay, that attention and zeal are much excited in an aſſembly, where numbers are in purſuit of the ſame object. His arrangement is ſuch, that an interference of the the different ſexes will be avoided. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his ſchool, he will wait upon at their houſes.——Applications will be thankfully received at his houſe, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1weod

Alphabetical Liſt of Duties,

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—lateſt edition, to be ſold by JOHN ORMROD, no. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet. Dec. 16—d

STOLEN

Out of the ſubſcriber's office *a large blue cloth cloak*, half worn. The inſide of the Collar is faced partly with ſcarlet velvet and partly with ſcarlet cloth, and it has a ſilver hook and chain as a faſtening. A ſuitable reward will be paid for reſtoring it.

WILLIAM MEREDITH
No. 111 South 3d Street.

Dec. 16. d1w

TO BE LET,
And poſſeſſion given the 1ſt January,
The Houſe No. 107, Arch-ſtreet,

Near the corner of Third Street.—For further particulars, enquire as above, or at No. 23, Vine Street.

December 27 dtf

To be ſold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, about one miſe from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance, ſtand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

Hyſon and Young Hyſon Tea.

A few cheſts of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine ſtreets.

December 26. cotf

Select Subſcription Balls.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM,
South Fourth ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets.

MR. FRANCIS reſpectfully informs the ſubſcribers to the above Balls, that the firſt will be on Tueſday, the 2d of January, 1798.

A few names to the Select Subſcription Balls will be admitted, by application to Mr. Francis, no. 70, north Eighth ſtreet.

Terms of ſubſcription—each ſubſcriber to pay Five Dollars, which entitles him to a Gentleman's Ticket, and cards of admiſſion for two Ladies, to each of the four Balls—The Balls to be held every other Tueſday.

The number of ſubſcribers to be limited to forty.

Subſcribers' Tickets will be ready for delivery on Saturday the 30th inſt.

Mr. Francis's days of teaching for his young pupils are Thurſdays and Saturdays from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 till 9 for thoſe of a more advanced age. Private tuition either at the Aſſembly Room, or at his Houſe No. 70 No. th Eight Street.

N. B. Due notice will be given of Mr. Francis's ſecond Practiſing Ball.

Dec. 26. dt2dJ

NOW LANDING,
From on board the ſhip Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,
Claret in hhds.

Ditto in caſes
Sauterne Wine in do.
For Sale, apply to

John Whiteſides & Co.
No. 138, Market-ſtreet.

Alſo, on hand,
Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum
A few caſes of Claret, of a ſuperior quality

november 29. §

Engliſh Grammar,

The ſecond edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different claſſes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and obſervations for aſſiſting the more advanced ſtudents to write with perſpicuity and accuracy,

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully anſwers the profeſſions in the Title. The appendix contains ſome of the beſt rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have ſeen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciouſly ſelected; its arrangement is diſtinct and well adapted to the purpoſe of inſtruction and its expreſſion is ſimple, perſpicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

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Monthly Review, July 1797.

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STATEMENT referred to in the second Letter of the "Friend to Laws and Freedom."

Dr. The advantages of Peace preserved to the United States in account current, with the probable consequences of War for 2 years. *Cr.*

To loss arising by the *destruction* of commerce now disturbed and interrupted:

In the article of Labour, which now finds honest employment and support. This being the source of all wealth, as Smith justly terms it, "the instrument of commerce and measure of value"—Say 100,000 men at £.50 Pennsylvania currency per annum, for two years — 100,000,000

To the difference in the value of rice, tobacco, wheat, &c. raised, estimated at one half the present value of all exports, which for the sake of round numbers take at ten millions of dollars — 3,750,000

To the encreased value of necessaries they purchase, sugar, coffee, &c. — 6,500,000

To the comfort and satisfaction of enjoying it in peace, fathers and brothers with their families and friends, for which each would give something, average 1,000,000 willing contributions a 20/ each, is £.1,000,000

To suppose 50,000 useless men (hoping there is is not so many in the United States) without property, or industry to get any, and equally free from families and friendship, who would rather try the field of mars than the cornfield 50,000

Deduct for them at same rate — 950,000

To double the second year, tho' all the company supposed it would bear a much larger allowance, and that most people would give three, some five, and many ten times as much the second year for "peace once more" 1,900,000

To trade & commerce nearly annihilated for two years (1) 8,000,000

To revenue diminished, to supply which resource must be had to direct taxation, say a land tax—for the first year — 900,000

The second year — 1,500,000

To depreciation in the value of land throughout the United States, which will then cease to be considered "the asylum from European evils," 589,000,000 acres at 1 cent only per acre, and which it might not for ages, perhaps, ever regain — 1,325,250

To cost and out-fit of 20 sail first and second rate men of war, per treaty of alliance offensive and defensive (2) manned and victualled for twelve months, of which three are soon after taken — 2,333,333

To maintaining and paying seamen, victualing, &c. 2d year. — 500,000

To cost of thirty frigates, sloops of war, cutters, bombs and fire ships per treaty (2) of which six are soon taken 1,500,000

To maintaining, victualing and paying second year 300,000

To expence of enlisting, cloathing and paying 40,000 men (per treaty) twelve months, a £.25 per man 10,000,000

To maintaining and paying the second year, and replacing the slain — 8,000,000

To 15,000 ton of shipping to transport 20,000 men wherever required by our allies (per treaty) to be always ready, manned, victualled and equipepd, a 20/ per ton per month for two years, is — 360,000

To ships lost by capture and wreck of the foregoing, to be paid by the owners, suppose 10 per cent. on the value of £.15 per ton first year — 22,500

To second year (as wars always grow more unfortunate and expensive to all parties) encreased to — 33,750

To pay and rations of militia — 500,000

To the lives of 30,000 citizens a £.50 each (3) 1.500,000

To maintaining with medical assistance, the maimed, lame, hurt, sick and blind of the army and navy two years — 30,000

And for the rest of the lives of the survivors of them, unless you leave them to perish when the war ends 150,000

To a scanty provision for the widows and children of the brave, who may be slain — 50,000

To the waste and decay of farms, utensils, rails, outhouses, &c. from Georgia to New Hampshire, adjusted by the company on a calculation made by the map, population, &c. first year — 100,000

The second year — 50,000

To impeded population — 1,100,000

To negroes who would run away (4) 30,000 a 200 dollars each — 1,500,000

To depreciation (5) of all the remainder, in consequence of vagrant habits resulting from idleness, 674,280 slaves in the United States (per census) a £.5 each, the first year — 3,371,400

For the second year (6) as settled by the company, a £.17 10/ — 11,799,900

To idle habits adopted generally throughout the country for want of employ, agreed to be reasonably estimated at — 1,000,000

To jail and work house expences to punish and reclaim them — 10,000

To immmorality and general licentiousness of all classes and conditions of people, which it will require very many years to cure — 5,500,000

To the broken peace of private families, irreparably injured thereby (7) fixed by the company, to close the debate, a t — 1,000,000

To loss of education to the youth of both sexes, the talents of the men, for want of cultivation, forever lost to their country, and the heightened joys which improvement bestows on female society to reward them, 500,000 a £.175 each (8) — 87,500,000

£.257,486,133

By trade and commerce for one half the mercantile shipping of Great Britain to be taken by privateers, 682,000 tons a 8 guineas per ton (9) — £.5,730

By their cargoes out or home, in ballast or not, averaged 4,552 vessels of 150 tons each, a £.3,000 per ship 13,659,000

By two ships of 74 guns each, one of 64 and one of 50 guns taken, a £.1,000 per ton, is 262,000

By five frigates of different rates taken 130,000

£.19,784,000 st.

is Pennsylvania currency, £.32,973,333

By 60,000 men (enemies) to be killed, or destroyed in prison (10) ships, hospitals, climates, &c. in the same manner as our own, at 1-2 value to them £.1,500,000

By expence of their armament naval and military for their support, by which their national debt will be encreased — 100,000,000

By their annual taxes encreased — 2,000,000

By the price of provisions ditto — 1,500,000

By 500 bankruptcies in Great Britain, causing poverty and distress to as many innocent families 500,000

By transports lost and paid for — 100,000

By hospital expences and provision for widows, orphans, maimed, lame and disabled, sick and hurt 500,000

By peace and quiet of families destroyed 2,850,000

By manufactures diminished — 3,000,000

By revenue ditto — 2,500,000

By land and labor ditto — 1,000,000

By three Islands in the West Indies taken by the French, and from which we shall be excluded except in a very limited degree at the peace — 1,300,000

By immorality and depravity, likely to continue as it is (11) £.116,750,000

By education, the want of it in the lower orders of the people favorable to monarchy and to that government in particular as it is now conducted—This item should therefore appear on the other side.

By damage done the enemy, but which is much more than counter balanced by our own — £.116,750,000

Of which this sum is not insured by the United States, being added to *her* enemies 105,000,000

£.11,750,000

By balance, or loss the United States would sustain as a nation by a War of only two years continuance, but which might not be ended in seven, exclusive of the individual benefit to be derived as above £.32,973,333 224,512,800

Errors and Omissions excepted.

Paris, December 6, 1796.

A FRIEND TO LAWS & FREEDOM.

£.257,485,133

(1) Here a controversy began between a young West-Indian (which I found him to be) and the new New-England accountant, the former insisting that instead of this sum it should be "the balance of trade" only; much ingenious reasoning was urged on both sides and different authorities refered to; at length Smith's arguments were declared conclusive, "that as *two* countries may each benefit by the cash of their surplus produce, *the whole decrease* in the annual amount for which a valuable barter used to be received by either, was in such case to be deemed an actual loss," and the sum of 8 millions was inserted accordingly.

(2) Which all parties and countrymen agreed must be made preparatory to the United States engaging in war with any European power, and that without agreeing to furnish such quotas *no power would take part with her* unless after making her convenient, Prussia-like perhaps to leave her in the lurch.

(3) A contest now arose about the value; the New-England-man who set a high value on the service and labour of a free-man maintained that "in Massachusetts they would be worth £100 lawful at least," while the young Islander insisted "they should not be rated above £10." The company wishing to see the account made out interposed and fixed it at £50. as inserted.

(4) Here an altercation recommenced—the young West-Indian, though he said he valued a negro at £100 ster. objected to their being charged in the account at 200 dollars or about £43 ster. observing (unguardedly) that "they would be all idle in case of war, and therefore worth little or nothing," which his cool opponent took advantage of by adding to the number he supposed would therefore run away, which the company computed at 20,000, and fixed the price at 200 dollars each.

(5) The Eastern Accountant took another advantage of his adversary's remark, and by consent of the company inserted this item as a result as probable as any conjecture could well be.

(6) The gentlemen mentioned who were now chief disputants as well as clerks differed considerably on this head, one wanting to multiply it by 5 while the other thought double enough. The company considered it as justly to be dreaded and compromised it by dividing the difference, fixing it at 3½ times as much for the second year, though generally they were of opinion that slaves would scarce be worth keeping if war was to break out and last two years.

(7) This sum it was mutually agreed should be inserted, though the accountants as well as every person present declared they would "not for worlds" *their families* should be the unfortunate sufferers, and if such should be the case, "if millions beyond account would wash the stain and sting of its remembrance away, they would chearfully pay the penalty."

(8) Now commenced a debate equally interesting and instructive, which I wish it was in my power to do justice to. The subject afforded a fine field, and every gentleman present delivered his sentiments upon it. The importance of education to the rising generation was universally confessed to be beyond computation—above all value: Its loss inevitable and beyond the reach of compensation or equivalent, either to the individual or the nation. Its beneficial effects were considered not less serviceable to the former than its transcendant influence on the latter. It was called "the sun-shine of society," without which even the invaluable blessings of heaven born freedom itself could not be rationally, fully or justly valued or enjoyed. It was termed "the light of the people," "the path to preferment," "the road to virtuous emulation," "the morning star of human happiness." The cause which introduced it was forgotten in contemplating the momentous consequence of its' operation extending even beyond this life!

I regret being unable to retrace or relate the many well termed comments made upon this subject, which I find more difficult as every thing was spoken in French.

A pause taking place, the accountants wished to set down a sum, about which, tho' they fully agreed in principle, they could not coincide as to particulars. The company having spoken with great earnestness and very loud, at this moment, brought a boy into the room to enquire "what was the matter"? Here it is fit to observe he was a remarkable fine boy, of that open complexion of countenance which pleases every eye; *his* was full of intelligent expression and ready comprehension—on being answered "the gentlemen are talkng about the education of children," he asked "whose children"? and persisted to question till he was fully informed about the subject of conversation, upon which pausing for a few minutes, he advanced through the company to the table, and looking the gentleman who held the pen, full in the face, with an emphasis and an eloquence of a surprising description, for it was the pure untaught persuasive rhetoric of natures bounteous liberality, he said with a sigh, "*I* have no money to pay a master to teach me any thing, *and my father is with the army*, (here a tear just glistened in his eye, but did not fall, he seemed to forbid it) but when he comes home if he does not send me to school I will not love him as I do now; though I know he will—he writes to madam L. and calls me *his darling boy*, (here he smiled) but how can he *then* buy what I ought to be learning *now*? Here all eyes and ears were fixed towards him—an old gentleman, a ci-devant noble, was going to catch him in his arms, but the boy evaded the attempt and as he ran out of the room finished his more than Ciceronian speech, saying (again he sighed while seeming to suppress it) "If I had a hundred louis d'ors I would give them *every one* to be kept constantly at school," adding with a significant nod, "though I would play at times." Such a disposition in early age, delights as it is strange, and interests as it is real.

The company unanimously resolved to insert this sum in the account, and the old gentleman observing "that a citizen who devoted himself to the service of his country in the day of danger and difficulty in the humble station and capacity of a soldier, should have his children educated by that country," promised to take care of this boy himself, while the company as if astonished by the tongue of an angel engaged their exertions to each other in order to "establish and provide for the universal education of children"; this I had afterwards the pleasure to learn has been done—a system is digesting and will speedily be adopted (I hope with more effect than the present imperfect plan) throughout the republic.

(10) For the probability of this, the returns of 1783 were examined; by which it appears the British *Army alone* in America, had 43,633 men rank and file killed, exclusive of officers!

(11) For this item, see the King's speech to Parliament, 5th December, 1782, recommending to them "to correct the prevailing vices of the times. "See also Newgate Calendar at the close of the war (before cited.)

The rest of the account was stated by the old gentleman and agreed to by the company, being placed as you see it *in the outer column* · on "the effect of such an increase of debts" and "the operation of circumstances so influential on a people," several judicious observations were made, but it was not considered by *any one* of the company as likely to produce a restitution or reparation of the damages! on the contrary it was thought "so much distress heap'd upon the people would disable or at least ill dispose them to submit to additional and heavy taxes for the purpose of paying us," "that *an appeal to arms* has ever been looked upon as the satisfaction demanded or taken for compensation of wrongs and no other redress *after that is begun* can ever be expected;" that *just compensation* would *then* require the *full payment of all expences incident to the war as well of the sum which gave cause to it*, amounting to more perhaps than all the specie in circulation throughout the world"!!! in the nature of things impossible under any circumstances however fortunate or favorable to expect "the very method of seeking redress being so expensive as to cause an absolute prohibition to obtaining it."!!!

(1) The general particulars of the debit side being ended, an elderly gentleman (whom I found had been an officer under the royal government, and possessing a very considerable estate) took up the pen and with a very satisfied smile observed to the one who had just laid it down, "now sir, we shall see the other side of this account which in importance I expect will be tho't to over-balance the account you exhibit." In the first place (looking round to the company as if he expected an universal acquiesence in his opinions) "it must be observed that national honor (laying great stress on the words national honor and expressing them with the air of a soldier) requires that injuries unprovoked and such as have been done to the United States, should be resented with that prompt spirit and vigor which the country has already shewn itself to possess. Was this country (France) so insulted, there is not one *of the* Ancient Regimé (I cannot render this expression into our language, and preserve its force) but would willingly sacrifice one half their property, to obtain satisfaction, as an individual, sooner than sit tamely quiet under such unpardonable *insults*. I would rather suffer every evil, even of an unfortunate war, *the death of half my tenants, and the loss of half my rents*" Here he was interrupted by another French gentleman abruptly observing that "*his* income as well as that of the great class of independent and industrious citizens of France, would not admit of such a sacrifice; those who have little more than life to give (though they justly prize and preserve their own honor) might not think proper to sacrifice it to *the opinion of others, that the national honor required that they should?*" The old officer seemed equally displeased at the interruption and the observation, but proceeded by remarking, "that merchants farmers and mechanics might be content under such circumstances, but to the ideas of a soldier it was distressing."—The company were, however, unanimous in declaring that "as no specific value could be set upon it in a national account, the item was inadmissible, whereupon he proceeded—"The records of the United States inform us how much mischief she could do to the trade of Great Britain. Mr. Coxe (page 346) tells us that three counties (only) in the state of Massachusetts took during the last war 1108 vessels and cargoes out of 6219 sail, the entire mercantile shipping of that country! I propose then to meet the gentleman in his political account current, by entering on the opposite side to that he has filled up, the value of said ships and cargoes. Here he paused as if to consider on the sum or rate, but it was observed "that was in a war of *seven* years, the account was intended for an estimate of only *two*." The old gentleman resuming, observed in reply, "that the superior ability of the United States at present to what it was during the revolution, would admit a mode of calculation not likely to be very far from the probable event of such an occurence." Mr. Reeves (in his law of shipping, page 433) states the whole mercantile shipping of Great Britain to be 1,365,000 tons which he estimates at 8 guineas per ton, is £ 11,466,000 ster." of this the old officer observed he "had no doubt the United States would in two years take one half "which being acquiesced in by the company, was entered in the account accordingly, as well as the estimated value of their cargoes, and also of the men of war and frigates, which from the confidence of safety will be observed "be certainly taken, being opposed by men and ships of their own way of fighting."

(1) Smith vol. 2d page 304. "An instructed and intelligent people are always more decent and orderly than an ignorant and stupid one," they feel themselves each individually more respectable and more likely to obtain the respect of their lawful superiors, and they are therefore more disposed to respect those superiors, they are more disposed to examine and more capable of seeing thro' the interested (or designing) complaints of faction and sedition, and they are upon that account, less likely to be led into any wanton or unnecessary opposition to the measures of government.

Here a review of the whole account took place, by which it appeared to the company, "that by a *successful* WAR of two years *individual* citizens *might* get about £32,000,000 Pennsylvania, or 85 millions of dollars in *prizes*, which would be acquired *solely by the cities and trading towns*, while the entire landed interest would suffer doubly—in the depreciated value of what was raised and the appreciated value of every necessary imported; and that the United States as a nation would unavoidably incur a debt of at least an equal sum (as the items will explain) which at 6 per cent. only (2) is 5,120,000 dollars per annum, to be borne *by the whole country forever after*, besides all the oth inconveniences, losses and distresses e rated, amounting or equal to 225 n of pounds Pennsylvania, or 600,000, dollars *more!* the whole weight of wh point of *retarded property* the country v inevitably feel at compound intere That the losses by illegal captures seizures *alledged* of American ves and property (sometimes blended wi that of the enemies of the captors, *in five years*, that is, since the commencement of hostilities in Europe, does not amount to the whole of which it is now very probable will be recovered (just exceptions only excluded (3) as consulting futurity, it is evident equally the interest of Great-Britain France and Spain to render justice and maintain a good understanding with the United States, and that under their present peaceful, flourishing and happy situation, the Union should recompence the sufferers rather than hazard the forfeiture of so enviable a position.

The old officer and one American gentleman dwelt much on "what Great-Britain *intended* to have done if not prevented *by the balsam of Toulon et cetera*; upon the distress a war with the United States would bring upon England; and what we could do there: but fortunately placed at a great distance from the scene where *the balance of power* is so much the subject of contest and *with which we have nothing to do* and that they ought not to go to war for honor." (4) Fifteen out of seventeen persons present, "*approved of the statement, and the exemplary wisdom, piety, firmness and patriotism by which the proof of its contents are so fortunately postponed.*

(2) Which it was agreed to rate it at, tho' satisfied it would cost the country above ten per cent.

(3) See how admiralty cases are determined in the *superior* courts of justice in Europe. Postlethwaite's Dict. vol. 2d page 715, and sequel.

(4) Poor soldier, "So Pat you got that broken head for honor and THERE you lay bleeding in all your glory."

Falstaff, "There lies honor" pointing to the carcase.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

December 26.

Mr. Evans presented two petitions signed by a number of the citizens of Montgomery County praying that a new election district may by formed and that the place of holding the election may be at Pottstown, which were read & referred to the Members from the County.

Mr. Evans presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Montgomery County, referring to a former petition, and praying a sum of money may be granted them for the erection of a bridge over the Manatowney creek, which was read, and referred to a Committee of roads and in land Navigation.

Mr. Vanhorne presented a petition from the Trustees of the Academy at Newtow, in Bucks County, praying a sum of money for the endowment of the said Institution, which was read and referred to a Committee.

Mr. Gurney presented a petition from a number of the owners of land on the Wissahickin road, praying a law may be passed authorizing the Governor to incorparate a Company to erect an artificial road which was read and referred to the Committee on the petition from the Germantown.

Mr. Worrell presented a petition from the Trustees of Lower Dublin Academy praying leave to raise a sufficient sum by way of lottery to finish the buildings, which was read and referred to a Committee.

Dr. Leib presented a petition from a number of the citizens of Philadelphia County; praying the Governor may be authorized to incorporate a Company to erect an artificial road to the twelve mile stone on the Reading Road, similar to several already offered, which was referred to a Committee already appointed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on a Bill to authorize Frederick Leather his heirs and assigns to maintain a Dam across Bald Eagle creek in the County of Mifflin Dr Leib in the chair. After some time spent the Committee rose and the Bill was recommitted.

Mr. Hemphill offered a resolution for the continuance of the act for increasing the salaries of the Judges of the supreme Court, the President of the Circuit courts and the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The report of the Committee on a petition from Mifflin County praying the appointment of a Trustee was read a second time and agreed to and a committee was appointed to bring in a Bill.

The further report of the committee on unfinished business was read a second time, and the different subjects were referred to committees.

Several parts of the report on the govenor's address which were postponed, were taken up and referred.

Dr. Leib laid the following resolution on the table, Resolved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill authorising the commissioners of the county of Philadelphia to keep a record of the roads within the said county.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hemphill was called up for a second reading by special order and after considerable debate was postponed till friday next. *Adjourned.*

December 27.

A Petition from a number of the citizens of Germantown and its Vicinity of a similar import with those presented on Saturday last respecting a turnpike road to Germantown, was [illegible] ed to the committee already appointed.

A petition from a number of the citizens of the 7th election district in Northumberland county, praying that the place of election may be in future at Sunbury, was presented and read.

A petition from a number of the citizens of Cumberland County praying a law to regulate ferries was presented read & referred to a committee.

A petition was read to authorize the Governor to appoint the Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania a notary public.

The House proceeded to the report of the committee on the rules and regulations which were agreed to with the exception of the ninth and tenth rules, which were postponed to the next.

The rules for conducting business between the hours was taken up and agreed to except the fourth which was postponed until Wednesday next.

Adjourned.

December 28.

Dr. Leib presented a memorial from the college of physicians accompanied by several documents relative to the health laws, and the origin of the late malignant fever, which was read and referred to the committee appointed on the health laws.

Mr. Wells on the part of the committee reported a bill to authorize to Governor to incorporate a company to improve the navigation of the river Lehigh which was read and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Frailey on the part of the committee reported a bill to alter certain election districts in Berks County which was read and made the order of the day for Thursday se'nnight.

A bill from the Senate authorizing the commissioners of Westmoreland county to appoint assessors and assistant assessors for the townships that have neglected to elect them was read and made the order of the day for Saturday next.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the act authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company for erecting an artificial road from this city to Lancaster; on motion the committee rose and the bill was committed to a select committee. *Adjourned.*

From the (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser.

"*Perish our Commerce! Let the CONSTITUTION live!*"

This exclamation of Mr. Wyndham's, in the British Parliament, at the commencement of the present war with the French Republic, has been rung in a thousand changes by the jacobins of England and America.

The orator, no doubt, that if the repeated innovations pursued by the French, destructive of every principle of good order and government, could be prevented from spreading their effects into his native country; a partial sacrifice of its *commerce* by the war, would be comparatively of little consequence.

He was moderate. Our "exclusive" patriots have so far out done him in their views, that we hear no more of the "horrid exclamation.

They have not only repeatedly attempted themselves, but permitted in others, a violation of our own excellent constitution—but have justified the piracies on our commerce by those who term themselves our ALLIES?

Looking, only, to the will of those Free-Booters, they say,

"Let our Constitution and our commerce go to the devil *together!*"

OBSERVER.

A VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Extract from the proceedings of the House of Delegates, December 8, 1797.

It appears to your committee, from the information of William Munford Esq. that he was present at the election which was commenced for the county of Pittsylvania, and acted as a clerk of one of the polls; that the election was extremely crowded, and the crowd very violent and disorderly; that they pressed on the sheriff in such a manner, that he could not keep his stand within the bar, and at length forced the clerks out of their seats, and took possession of the table; that several persons appeared on the table and at the door in their shirt sleeves, apparently prepared for combat; that the sheriff was very industrious in endeavouring to suppress the riot, and clear the court house, so that he might proceed with the election, and once or twice the house was nearly cleared, and the votes again taken, but that the disorder and violence at last was so great, that the sheriff and his clerks were compelled to retire from the court house; that the sheriff finding it impossible to proceed with the election, was advised to close the polls, and return the truth of the case; that many persons applied to the sheriff, desiring to give their votes but the sheriff told them he could not take their votes; and thereupon the sheriff, with the consent of the candidates, proclaimed at the door or window, that the poll was closed, and that Messrs. William Clarke and Robert Devin had a majority of the votes taken; that the informant could not say who were the cause of those riotous proceedings, but thought the candidates in general seemed rather to encourage them, and that none of them took proper steps to suppress them; that application was made to the informant by Mr. William Clarke, one of the candidates, to continue to take the votes at a time when the sheriff was out of the way, and had resolved not to proceed with the election, to which he replied, that he could not proceed to take a vote, until directed by the sheriff to do so; that it was generally said that the people were kept by force out of the court house, by certain men posted at the door for that purpose; that those men enquired of all who came to the door, whom they intended to vote for, and [illegible] they were admitted or excluded accordingly, as their answer pleased or displeased those who questioned them, but that the informant knew nothing of this, of his own knowledge; yet he has reason to believe it, as he saw certain violent and disorderly men at the door, nearly stripped for battle, who appeared to be posted there for that purpose. It further appeared to the committee, from the information of the said William Munford, that the candidates agreed, that persons who were on the militia list, without regard to the distinction of the right of freehold, should be permitted to vote, and that the persons admitted to vote, were examined by the sheriff only with respect to their being on the militia list, and not with respect to their being freeholders.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 1.

The question whether our merchants shall arm their vessels for defence, or not, is postponed by the House of Representatives to February.

The opposition party opposed an immediate decision because they said it would be considered as hostile to France, and as interfering with the pending negociation.—Some of the Federalists concurred in this last opinion. But, should the negociation fail, there will no doubt remain as to the object of arming, viz. to defend ourselves against France. Will the anti-federalists then consent to this measure? No. The friends of the merchants and the government, do not appear to have been aware of this. The question ought to have been decided at once on every principle; for at present, no nation could reasonably have taken umbrage at its being determined in the affirmative.

Opposition, by saying that the arming of our merchants would be hostile only to France, give up the question whether our trade suffers most by France or Great-Britain.

Should the war cease to-morrow, the measure of arming our merchantmen would be expedient, if not necessary; for piracy and plundering would probably be pursued by the banditti in the West Indies till compelled to relinquish the business by force.

The crew of the John *safe.*

A letter was received in town on Saturday from capt. Folger of the John, dated Greenwich, (Jersey shore) 28th instant, informing that by the humane exertions of the people of that place, he with the remaining part of his crew and passengers, were preserved from destruction that morning—They were got off from the ship in small batteaus. The captain adds, that the ship was then nearly full of water, but that he expected to save a part of the cargo.

AURORA CANDOR AND TRUTH.

There is a list of American vessels published in the Aurora of this morning at Cape Nichola Mole on the 5th December, which the Editor heads "*British Captures*,"—whereas from the list itself it appears they were all wating for convoy—only two of them had been captured, and those re-taken from the French, and released on paying salvage.

COMMUNICATION.

The measure of permitting a mercantile armament, is opposed upon the ground of its tendency to accelerate a rupture between the United States and France—It is said that our vessels thus armed by acting offensively may afford a just cause of war, or by acting defensively may furnish a pretext for it. The first case is hardly supposable.—The captain of a merchantman armed and fitted out in pursuit of a peaceful traffic, can have no inducement to commence an attack, when he is not authorised to capture, merely for the sake of fighting. It will be sufficient to restrain him, that he would thus involve his owner and himself in a ruinous responsibility at home, and expose his person to the gibbet and his vessel to condemnation in the event of capture. If a few hairbrained commanders should prove exceptions to this general principle, their country would disavow an authority for their conduct, and would not be fairly chargeable with their madness—The only question is then would this measure furnish the French with a pretext for doing what they may already be inclined to do?—It is indeed astonishing that a man can be found in America at this day, who conceives that this nation requires an apology to do whatever their exigencies make convenient, or whatever will gratify the lust of conquest, and promote the inveterate project of universal empire. To whom should they be solicitous to justify themselves?—Not to the people of these states; for they must be sensible that the affections of all honest men for their nation and cause are irretrievably forfeited; and the few fools who still adhere to them cannot be more blindly or fervently devoted to their measures—Not to the nations of Europe, whose rights they violate, whose laws they contemn, whose opinions they deride. Some of whom are subjugated beneath their iron rod; and all of whom are marked and numbered for conquered provinces, or dependant vassals.—But admitting that an apology was deemed expedient, as the preamble to a manifesto—have they not found with a most ready and fatal invention, excuses for perpetrating every species of injustice at home and abroad, upon their own citizens and upon foreign nations? Examine the history of their confiscations, proscriptions, massacres, wars and invasions, and say if they have been puzzled for reasons to justify their putting into requisition all the property of such of their citizens as are not concerned in the mummery of their government—have they not stolen under the sanction of law, plate, horses, cattle, furniture and cloathing wherever these articles were found? Can they want apologies to support their tremendous army, or to sate the appetites and supply the luxuries of their deputies on mission, and their parasites and strumpets, who form an army of themselves? Where did they find apologies for appropriating to their own use the riches of Belgium, for exhausting the treasures of the United Provinces; for ravaging Italy; for plundering Allies as well as Foes—for laying embargoes upon our vessels, taking them as prizes, and sacrificing to an immense amount, cargoes fairly consigned and entered in their ports? Imperious necessity has always enabled them to frame a very plausible "*exposition des motifs*," at a period when their resources were more abundant than they now are.—Their commerce is at present annihilated, their finances utterly deranged, and the conquered countries drained of the means of suppling their exactions. In this posture of affairs, agriculture must languish, and famine will always threaten and sometimes overtake them.—Can it then be doubted, that when other resources fail, and they shall be destitute of the ability of paying for our cargoes; despair will come in aid of violence, and that they will make a manifesto of war against us with as little ceremony as they issue an edict "for putting boots and shoes into requisition," or rather that they will seize upon our property without a manifesto, and leave it to their American advocates to palliate and justify their measures? Whether negociation succeeds or fails, we ought to be prepared for these events—It is indeed difficult to comprehend the precise idea attached by so many, to the success of the negociation. Every *true patriot* in and out of Congress, is ready to relinquish compensation for the past, rather than fight. Is success then deemed to consist in a stipulation for future indemnity? If so, let it be remembered, that we have already the stipulations of a fair and solemn treaty for our protection. These fail to protect us, because we have exercised the right of a sovereign nation and made another treaty in no respect incompatible with the first. Will not pretences equally plausible be found for violating a future treaty? It is easy to imagine a hundred. One half of the government may send the other to Madagascar, and those who remain may *repeal* the treaty, as many of our Representatives were inclined to do by the British Treaty. Our government may prohibit the fitting out of privateers in our ports, and may restore vessels captured in our jurisdiction. It may continue to prevent the sale of prizes, and refuse to obstruct the decisions of our courts of law. These complaints have been solemnly urged—They are not the worse for wear—They will answer as well after another treaty as they do at present; New ones may be manufactured at pleasure; and at least, the apology of imperious necessity will continue to be unanswerable. The Merchants ought therefore, to insist upon their right to protect and defend themselves, whatever may be the event of the negociation.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

The enemy of my signature and peaceful sentiments appears to have mistaken his own—he should subscribe himself "*The Genius of Nonsense*," his essays would then be read, with applause, for like Goldsmith's Country Schoolmaster it is said of him,

"Ev'n in arguing the Parson owns his skill
"For when tho' vanqu sh'd he can argue still."

I am his humble Servant,

A FRIEND TO LAWS AND FREEDOM.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following vessels have arrived at and cleared from this port during the last year:

	Arrived.	Cleared.
Ships	167	146
Snows & Brigs	326	291
Schooners	549	480
Sloops	378	376
Total,	1420	1293

Of the above number of arrivals 620 were from foreign ports, and 800 coasters. Of the clearances 557 were of foreign ports, and 736 coasters.

Vessels now in port.

Ships	80
Brigs	86
Schooners	74
Sloops	47
Pilate Boats and River Craft	124
Total	411

Of this number 21 ships, 22 brigs, 21 schooners and 20 sloops will be ready for sea as soon as the navigation opens.

N. B. In the above statement the vessels detained by the ice are included.

American vessels measured in port last year,		95
Foreign ditto	do. do.	75
Total		170

Vessels on the stocks at Kensington 11, and 5 keels laid—16. In Southwark 3, and 1 keel laid—4. Total 20.

Entered at New-York, &c. bound to this port, 6 ships, 11 brigs, 4 schooners, and 1 sloop. Total 22.

New-York, December 30.

ARRIVED		DAYS
Brig Currier, Wilson,	Gonaives	32
Schr. Regulator Allen	N. London	2
Sloop Betsey, Orsborn,	Hispaniola	20

Sloop John, that was blown off, is arrived at Newport.

Schr. Polly, J. Miller, from hence to the West Caicos is cast away—Capt. and mate drowned the 3d Nov.

The Neptune Stephenson, is taken by a British privateer, and carried into Montserrat.

Brig Eliza, of this port, is taken and sent into Gaudaloupe.

We are informed by a gentleman just arrived from Nantz; that 70 privateers are in commission out of that place; that during the short time he was there, ten new vessels were launched for Corsairs; and, that many more were on the stocks.

From the Columbian Centinel.

Political truths—worthy attentive perusal.

Mr. Russell,

Among the causes which operate at this crisis of agitation throughout the civilized world, none possesses or has displayed a more formidable energy to subvert civil government and social order, than that spirit of political fanaticism which has given to the French revolution, half its character and almost all its terrors. Of all evil spirits, it is perhaps the most *intolerant, sanguinary* and *blind*. It boasts of its liberality, because it abhors the power of priests and tyrants; and indeed, all despotism but its own. It never ceases to extol its philanthopy and fraternity, and its merit in asserting for men his imprescriptible rights, and as the best of them, his freedom of speech and tho't, yet neither the ten persecutions of Christians, nor the records of the inquisition, furnish so long a list of victims for opinion sake as three years of the French revolution. These observations will afford the proof that is not wanted of the intolerance and ferocity of the political reformers. Their blindness is no less remarkable; since in spite of experience, which has written its lessons of refutation in blood, they labour still to make proselytes to their anarchical theories, although they see the fabric of society shaken or subverted and the earth strewed with ruins on the actual experiment of them.

One cannot look back upon the last six years without wondering at the number and the bewitching or rather maddening nature of the impostures which have been addressed to the credulity of mankind. Europe was to be bound in cords of love, and the nations were to learn war no more; governments were to be the works and the image of the people: Thus they would exhibit in their administration the purity and divinity of their origin, and the awful sanctity of their destination and duties:—the people restored to their lost rights, and asserting and sustaining their native dignity, were to rise much higher than ever *Adam* fell; and all France, indeed all the world, was.

To quit its sphere and rush into the skies.

Philosophers, the champions of these rights the artificers of this splendid machinery, have wielded the republican sceptre, and have brought their principles to the test—*& disgraced them*; for which of their flattering dreams has not fled, which of their metaphifical systems assuming just principles and carrying them to excess, has not been tried and failed, and failed so completely as to cover the agents with guilt and ruin, and their admirers with confusion?

But the sect of political fanaties, rising like *Aneus* the stronger from the fall, are never more formidable than when just defeated. To suffer confutation and disgrace like suffering persecution, consolidates the party, sublimes the ardor of its zeal and gives to the unity and energy of its action a power like *Sampson's* to shake the pillars of every government. with a giant's force.—Though in France a man has no rights, except such as he holds at sufferance, because the despots may not for the moment have an interest to invade them; though it may be put to vote that his estate. real and personal, belongs to the treasury, and that he thus beggared, shall be sent to live with the less ravenous Alligators of the Oronoko, and he goes, yet the words *liberty, equality* and *the rights of Man* remain.—Yes, they remain not only for mockery at home, but as engines of seduction and destruction in every other country. These wonder working words, more forceful than *Buonaparte's* cannon, have annihilated the Dutch and Spaniards—they exist in name, but the vital soul of independence is dead within them Italy is more changed and more desolated than of old by *Attila*. Fanaticism crosses the Adriatic and carries to Dalmatia and to the Albanians, that impatience under government which requires more than former restraint, and yet will not submit to any. It every where enacts that men who will not be governed by reason shall not be governed by force; that it is the most debasing extreme of despotism to exact our social or political duties by force, and yet the brightest of all civic virtues to assert our rights by violence; that governments are the proper objects of hatred and of hostility, because they are in their very nature odious, and it is owing to them that the nations are corrupted as well as enslaved. The credulity, the ignorance and the ferocity of the people are imputed to kings, nobles and priests. The general good being the end, and the general will the source of authority, the people may discern and they have a good *right to mistake* the tendency of measures, they may for any cause, *or no cause at all*, create or change their political systems. This, it is insisted, a nation, whom ages of despotism had debased, blinded and corrupted, is competent to do with infallible rectitude and wisdom, as soon as the dread of despotic power is converted into fury against those who held it. The tame beasts under the monarchy are wild ones now. Slaves who slept in chains awake maniacs, and may, they tell us, be tied with ribbons—they scatter firebrands, they pillage and kill—no matter—the declaration of rights is printed on their snuff-boxes—the *goddess of reason* sits in the church of *Notre Dame*, and the shouts of millions are heard at the feast of confederation and the holy anniversary of the murders of the 10th of August.

Absurdities of this description are called *philosophy*, and therefore disdain argument and instruction. It is then arrogant pretension to instruct mankind. In such extremes they are miracles, and are allowed to attest themselves. Thus Buonaparte goes sword in hand through Italy to persuade the people to accept their liberty, and to be as *independent* as the *Dutch*, but for this precious *gift* they must pay their protectors until they are satisfied.

It may be that there are some few among us who are not fools upon any other subject, who even yet call this the *cause* of liberty. The Genoese and Venetians may ape the French—banish their nobles and slay their priests. This will not make the ground bear more corn and wheat—rather less, as the hand that should sow the earth is employed to moisten it with blood. Scarcity *may* make revolutions, but revolutions *will* make scarcity. The necessity to labor will remain, and with aggravation in proportion as fresh want arises from withdrawing the laborers to become in imagination rulers. The load that presses the *many* down is thus made heavier than before. The promised instruction cannot be extended to society, unless mutual slaughter should thin it, until each half famished citizen shall have some leisure and more than bread enough. Europe is now overstocked, but if the French conduct its revolutions, bread and the consumers may come out even. Then when it is possible that they should be better fed we may hope they will be better taught.

A. B.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.

☞ *Letters for the British Packet the Princess Charlotte, for Falmouth, will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the 2d January, at 12 o'clock, noon.*

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid. 2t

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

JANUARY 30,

Will be presented the COMEDY of

A CURE FOR THE HEART ACHE.

To which will be added (for the first time) a grand American Pantomime Ballet, called,

THE ANIMATED STATUE;

Or, Triumph of Love.

MRS. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, that necessity obliges her to make this effort for the maintenance of her infant family; for them Mrs. G. solicits the support and patronage of a generous public, at her

SECOND CONCERT,

which will be to-morrow evening, 2d January, at Mr. Richardets'.

ACT I.

Sinfonio, Pleyel

Ballad—Mrs. Grattan (words from Shakspeare) music by a Lady

Quartett—Messrs. Gillingham Hupfield, Dangle and Mienel Haydn

With a Solo for Mr. Gillingham.

Song—Mrs. Grattan Amoroſa

Concerto—Piano Forte, by a Young Lady Krumpholtz

ACT II.

Concerto—Clarinet, Mr. Wolf ——

Song—Mrs. Grattan Tacchini

Sinfonio, Piehl

Subscribers Tickets Six dollars, which admit all the unmarried ladies of his family.

No tickets transferable.

Non-subscribers Tickets Two Dollars.

The Concert to begin at half past six, and the Band to attend for the Ball at eight.

The Subscribers will please to send for their tickets, at No. 192 High Street.

January 1. 2t

Bank of North America,

January 1, 1798.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives at any time after the 10th inst.

By order of the board,

JOHN NIXON, President.

d10th

Bank of the United States,

January 1st, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share for the last six months,—also an additional dividend of four dollars on each share, arising from surplus profits.

Which dividends will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst. d6t

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NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship DIANA, from Liverpool, exported round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent white
White lead
Red lead
} Paints.
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

Nicklin & Griffith.

January 1.

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the present day, and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan 1st 1798.

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and headstones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 26 mth6m

TO LET,

A Front Room, suitable for an Office or Counting house, with a large Cellar. Any person who may rent the above, may (if required) be accommodated with Board and Lodging in the same house. Enquire at no. 180, South Front, near Pine street.
December 13. 3aw3w

URIAH SMITH,

No. 20, north Third street—HAS FOR SALE,
A neat and general assortment of
Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Napt and Drab Coatings. ALSO,
A variety of Gentlemens' fashionable fancy Waistcoating, silk Hosiery, &c.
December 5 *eod2w

FOR SALE,
By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,
A general assortment of China Ware
Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.
nov. 7.—tu&f4w JOSEPH SIMS.

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.
For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of
PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.
December 2. 3awtf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,
Price 5-8ths of a Dollar,
Observations on certain Documents
Contained in No. V and VI of
"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"
In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.
This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.
☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.
August 25.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.
Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mssf
The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

10 bales Cossas
40 do. Bafras
11 do. Mamoody
17 do. Chiuz
7 do. Tookery
2 do. Gorahs
25 do. Meragungees
3 do. Check Stripes
1 do. Guzzie
1 box Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
25 pipes finest particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1795.
MORDECAI LEWIS.
December 5. 3aw4w

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*
Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,
For Sale by
JAMES LATIMER, jun.
71, South Wharves.
Who has also for Sale,
A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.
Dec. 5. d2w

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,
INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.
N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m nov. 15.

WANTED,

A LARGE PARCEL OF
Scantling and other Lumber,
Suitable for House Building;
Also a quantity of Stone & Bricks,
I am ready to enter into contracts for the above articles—a reasonable time may be allowed for preparing them; and cash shall be paid either in advance, or upon their delivery, as may be agreed on.—Apply to the Subscriber, House-Carpenter, Lombard-street, No. 2.
John Crean.
December 19. d6t.

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,
No. 11 Walnut Street.
Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do. }
Thomas Murgatroyd.
WHO HAS FOR SALE.
Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.
Aug. 24. tu&stf.

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALE presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has expetienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his
Elegant Ball Room,
in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.
Dec. 8. 2awtf.

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo,
By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,
(Price, in boards, 87 1-2 Cents)
Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,
A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE;
On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated
JOHN BROWN, M. D.
With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,
By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.
To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and, Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.
nov. 21. §12t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,
No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,
HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also,* such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.
LATELY PUBLISHED,
Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.
All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.
☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 319, High-Street,
GEORGE DAVIS,
BEING hurried for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.
Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.
June 27. 2aw

THE AMERICAN LADIES
POCKET-BOOK, FOR 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED
By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,
No. 17, fourth second-street—containing
AN elegant Frontispiece of the Marquis de la Fayette, and his Family, in the castle of Olmutz, with an illustration; being an account of the principal events in the public life of the Marquis, with a sketch of the sufferings of himself and his unfortunate family. A complete Almanack—104 ruled pages for memorandums, observations, &c. also, for account of monies paid and received for every day in the year—a marketing and other useful tables—general meetings of friends—List of births, deaths, &c—new country dances, poetry, songs, enigmas, &c. &c.
ALSO,
The Gentleman's annual Pocket Remembrancer, for 1798—containing an Almanack; 104 ruled pages for memorandums and cash account; Duties payable on goods imported into the United States, Custom-house fees, &c. stamp duties, to take place after the 31st December; a list of the post towns and cross-roads in the United States; a variety of useful tables, and other interesting matter.
W. Y. BIRCH, constantly keeps for sale, a general assortment of Merchant's account Books, and other stationary goods, and makes to order books of any size, and ruled to any pattern.
Elegant Maps, on Rollers, and a large Chart of the West-Indies.
Hair and leather Trunks—Playing Cards, English and American. Dec. 27—*3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.
Three certificates, viz.
Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcross, Great Britain.
ZACCHEUS COLLINS.
Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.
N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.
november 15. §

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,
No. 313, corner of Arch and Front streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens; and
Few chests best Hyson Tea
Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.
november 28. 3awtf

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;
SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.
Also, for Sale,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.
July 31. m&wtf

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.
H. & P. RICE, Bookfellers,
No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,
HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.
Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.
H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Lofft, and a number of new publications.
June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,
IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.
July 18. 2awtf

Just Published,
And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other principal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,
New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.
By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t

New-Theatre,

December 11, 1797.
THE MANAGERS particularly request the concurrence of the public in the abolition of a custom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving away or disposing of RETURN CHECKS at the Theatre.
They are aware that gentlemen are unconscious of any wrong done to the interest of the institution by this practice, from a general, though mistaken idea that Checks are the representatives of a right to so many seats in the Theatre, during an Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will; when in fact, they were never intended as more than *tokens* by which the Door-keepers are enabled to ascertain with the least trouble to the *parties*, that *they themselves* have been before in the Theatre, or paid for their admission.
Independent of the injury the Managers sustain, such a practice encourages a croud of idle boys and other disorderly persons to surround the doors of the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and the great annoyance of the Audience.
It has also been the source of two evils of no inconsiderable magnitude; one is, that sometimes very improper company is by these means admitted; and the other, that owing to Checks passing into dishonest hands, they have been frequently counterfeited to a large amount for the purposes of Sale.
This statement will, it is respectfully hoped, induce the Public to discourage such a traffic: and the exertions of the Managers will, if thus assisted, easily prove adequate to its entire abolition.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.
December 13 1w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
167, Arch-street.
TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.
HARPER,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which, he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.
N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.
november 18. 2aw2mo.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,
At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.
They have also for Sale,
Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.
Port Wines,
Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.
10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house			20,000 dollars,
& cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
100 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:
And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.
This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.
The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.
SAMUEL BLODGET.
*§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mw

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,
HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27—4w

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

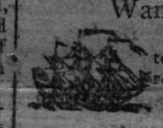
THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situations and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.
As an Amusement, the study of Nature, is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They
"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"
Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life: (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.
☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.
Sept. 28. 1aw

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,
The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,
PATRICK GRAHAM, Master,
NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to
N. & J. Frazer,
No. 93, South Front Street.
Who have on hand, and for Sale,
Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, C and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds. wine, &c. &c
December 27

Wanted to Charter


A British vessel, to two thousand barrels burthen.
Apply to
Peter
WHO HAS FOR SALE
Choice Red Port Wine in pipes and old London Particular Madeira, immediate use, in pipes.
December 20

For Charleston.

THE SHIP
VENUS,
Lying at the wharf of Messrs. Penrose
SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and sail the first opening.——Apply to the master on board, or to
Jos. Anthony & Co.
December 18 §

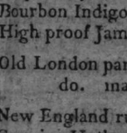
For Amsterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;
WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to
JOHN SAVAGE.
Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,
Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes
november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE
SUKEY,
WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.
A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or
JOHN SKYRIN,
Landenberger's wharf.
Who wants to Charter.
A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.
nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,


The Snow
GOOD HOPE,
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.
Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf.

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship
Hamburg Packet,
Captain SILAS SWAIN.
A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to
PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.
november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,
A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.
Who have to dispose of,
A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.
november 18. §

FOR SALE, BY
Joseph Anthony & Co.
No. 5, Chesnut Street,
A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine } In pipes &
do. market do } qr. casks.
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow Linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.
November 8. d2w.

This day is Published,

At the Office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,
[Price one dollar and a half,]
A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6,
BY JAMES MONROE,
Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic
Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.
A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.
December 23. *6t.